

On some Colydiidæ obtained by Mr. Lewis in Ceylon. By
DAVID SHARP, M.B. (Communicated by GEORGE LEWIS, F.L.S.)

[Read 15th January, 1885.]

(PLATE VI.)

MR. LEWIS, on his return from Japan, spent the winter of 1881-2 in Ceylon, and amassed during his few months' residence there a most interesting collection of Coleoptera, amounting to nearly 1600 species. In this paper I have described the new Colydiidæ met with by him, and in order to make the subject more useful, I have enumerated all the species, purporting to belong to the family, hitherto described from this very interesting island. I have not, however, included in the list *Ditoma rugicollis*, Walk., because it is not really a member of the Colydiidæ. Mr. Lewis, having examined the type in our National Collection, finds it to be a species of *Lyctus*.

Mr. Lewis met altogether with thirty species of the family, and the total number enumerated in this paper is thirty-nine, belonging to twenty-six genera, two or three of which are altogether doubtful. As no thorough exploration has been made of the Coleopterous fauna of Ceylon, we may feel sure that this number is but a small portion of what may be found in the island when it is completely investigated.

NEOTRICHUS SERRATUS, n. sp. (Plate VI. fig. 1.)

Cylindricus, fusco-niger, opacus, setulis sordide albidis erectis parce adspersus; prothorace subquadrato, lateribus fortiter serratis, rude granulato; elytris fortiter seriatim punctatis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Antennæ with the penultimate joint very strongly transverse. Thorax quite as long as broad, nearly parallel-sided, the surface densely covered with coarse granules, those at the sides projecting as small tubercles, giving a serrate appearance, each of the lateral tubercles bearing an outstanding seta; a very indistinct broad depression along the middle in front. Elytra with quite regular series of coarse punctures, and having, in certain positions, an appearance of being finely tuberculate. Under surface quite dull, ventral segments deeply and rather closely punctate; tibiæ conspicuously hispid externally.

This species is readily distinguished from *N. hispidus* by the

more quadrate and less uneven thorax, and the finer sculpture of the elytra; it is also of rather narrower and more cylindric form.

Hadley, Dikoya; twelve examples.

MICROVONUS, nov. gen.

Corpus suboblongum, squamosum; antennæ 10-articulatæ, clava parva, uniarticulata; oculis convexis, squamosis. Prothorax fortiter transversus. Tibiæ lineares, extus squamosæ, tarsi articulis tribus basalibus subæqualibus. Sulci antennarii modice elongati; coxæ anteriores parum distantes; prosterni processus reflexus; coxæ intermediæ et posteriores parum, sed magis quam anteriores, distantes.

This is another of the group of genera having the eyes clothed with a large patch of very coarse scales, and to be placed near *Colobicus*. In appearance it is very similar to *Labromimus*, but is distinguished by the diminished club of the antennæ, this being quite small, longer than broad, and apparently consisting only of one joint, though a close examination shows that there is at the apex of the club evidence of a small terminal joint consolidated with the tenth joint; the other joints of the antennæ bear some scales as they do in *Labromimus*.

MICROVONUS SQUALIDUS, n. sp. (Plate VI. fig. 2.)

Suboblongus, parum convexus, niger, opacus, setulis erectis brevissimis dense adpersus, ante apicem griseo-flammulatus, marginibus setulosis; antennis extrorsum tarsisque rufis. Long. 4-5 millim.

Antennæ short, the first joint concealed, second thick, third about twice as long as broad; club scarcely thicker than the second joint. Head broad, clothed with very short erect scales, those in front pallid. Thorax twice as broad as long, the sides curved, distinctly narrowed behind, the surface only slightly uneven, covered with erect scales like the head; these scales are mostly dark, but there are a few pallid ones across the middle, the sides densely fringed with short scales. Elytra without definite sculpture, likewise covered with short erect scales which are dark in colour, but at the shoulder there is an indistinct mark of pallid scales and a still more obscure one near each side of the scutellum, while at the apex there is a very irregular transverse series of pallid marks forming a flammulate fascia. Under surface opaque, not distinctly punctate, sparingly clothed with fine, grey, setiform scales.

Dikoya; fourteen examples.

COXELUS?

Coxelus? unicolor, *Motsch. Bull. Mosc.* 1863, ii. p. 503.

The description apparently indicates an insect unknown to me. Motschoulsky does not state any reason for doubting that the species belongs to *Coxelus*, but it is highly improbable that it does.

TARPHIOSOMA.

Tarphiosoma, *Woll. Journ. Ent.* i. April* 1862, p. 373; *Pascoe, Journ. of Ent.* ii. p. 138.

Motschoulsky's genus *Tarphiosoma* is not the same as this; but will be found characterized in this paper under the name of *Neoplatus*. Mr. Wollaston's surmise (*Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.* 1873, p. 3, note) that the two names applied to the same form proves therefore not to be correct.

TARPHIOSOMA ECHINATUM.

Tarphiosoma echinatum, *Woll. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.* 1873, p. 3.

?*Tarphius?* pilosus, *Motsch. Bull. Mosc.* 1863, p. 506,

A good series of this species was secured by Mr. Lewis. Although Motschoulsky's description appears to me to characterize the insect subsequently described by Wollaston, I have not at present thought right to adopt his name, the identification not being sufficiently satisfactory.

Dikoya; nineteen specimens.

TARPHIOSOMA LURIDUM, n. sp.

Sat convexum, nigrum, opacum, hic inde minus conspicue fusco-tomentosum, setulis erectis parce adpersum; prothorace brevi, angulis anterioribus longe productis, acutissimis, lateribus valde curvatis, posterius sat angustatis; antennis pedibusque piceis, tarsis rufis. Long. 4 millim.

This is very closely allied to *T. echinatum*, Woll., but is of darker and more uniform colour, the elytra being not variegate, and destitute of the patches of black squamosity that exist in *T. echinatum*; the after body is less abbreviate, the metasternum a little longer, and the upright setæ are shorter and stouter, not at all acuminate.

Dikoya; nine examples.

NEOPLATUS.

Tarphiosoma, *Motsch. Bull. Mosc.* 1863, i. p. 504; *op. cit.* 1861, i. Tab. ix. f. 32.

As the name *Tarphiosoma* is practically the same as *Tarphiosoma*,

* List of Colydiidæ collected in the Indian Islands by Alfred R. Wallace, Esq., and Descriptions of new Species by Francis P. Pascoe, F.L.S., &c. (Nov. 1863).

it becomes necessary to substitute another for it, Wollaston's *Tarphiosoma*, published in 1862, having a slight priority. It is true that Motschoulsky's figure of *T. fasciata* appeared in the Moscow Bulletin for the year 1861; but this cannot be considered sufficient to validate his generic name, though as it is sufficient for the recognition of the species the publication of the species may be considered to date from that of the figure. *Neoplatus* agrees with *Tarphiosoma* in having the eyes protected by the front angles of the thorax and quite destitute of scales, and in the comparatively wide-separated front coxæ and very broad prosternal process, as well as in many other of its characters. *Neoplatus* is, however, of remarkably broad depressed form, and its antennæ are intermediate in structure between the genera with two and those with three joints in the club; the metasternum and ventral segments are not abbreviated as they are in *Tarphiosoma*, the epipleuræ are remarkably broad and horizontal, and the tibiæ are only very indistinctly obliquely narrowed at the extremity; the upper surface, instead of long setæ, bears a variegate tomentum, among which there are excessively short upright scales, so short, indeed, that they can only be distinguished by careful examination, while the lateral margins are closely fringed with somewhat longer, but still short, thick setæ or scales.

NEOPLATUS FASCIATUS.

Tarphiosoma fasciata, *Motsch. Bull. Mosc.* 1861, i. Tab. ix. f. 32; 1863, i. p. 505.

Taken freely at Hadley, Dikoya.

TRACHYPHOLIS ERICHSONI. (Plate VI. fig. 3.)

Trachypholis Erichsoni, *Reitt. Stett. ent. Zeit.* xxxviii. p. 328.

Point de Galle and Dikoya; nine examples.

This species is apparently rather widely distributed. Reitter's examples came from Siam and Malacca, and I possess individuals from the Andaman Islands.

TRACHYPHOLIS FASCICULATA.

Trachypholis fasciculata, *Reitt. Stett. ent. Zeit.* xxxviii. p. 328.

This species I have not seen.

COLOBICUS RUGOSULUS.

Colobicus rugosulus, *Pascoe, Journ. of Ent.* ii. p. 123, note.

Dikoya, Bogawantalawa, and Nuwara Ellia; eleven specimens.

This is very closely allied to the Japanese *C. granulatus*; but the eyes bear only very short setæ in the present species, and the explanate thoracic margin is less developed than it is in *C. granulatus*.

COLOBICUS INDICUS.

Colobicus indicus, *Motsch. Bull. Mosc.* 1853, ii. p. 503.

Unknown to me.

CICONES MINIMUS.

Cicones minimus, *Sharp, Japanese Colydiidæ*, antè, p. 69.

Kitulgalle; one example.

CICONES COLORATUS.

Cicones coloratus, *Motsch. Bull. Mosc.* 1863, ii. p. 502.

Unknown to me.

CICONES MINUTUS, n. sp.

Niger, antennis in medio, pedibus elytrisque testaceis, his nigro-variegatis; parce griseo-setosus, in elytris seriebus setarum erectarum. Long. 2 millim.

Antennæ small, the base and apex dark, the very minute intermediate joints pallid. Thorax transverse, rather narrower than the elytra, very slightly curved at the sides, the lateral margin studded with extremely short white scales; the surface a little uneven, nearly black, but bearing depressed pallid scale-like hairs; sculpture quite obsolete. Elytra brownish yellow, with numerous black marks, sparingly clothed with depressed pallid setæ, and in addition with regular series of short, erect, distant white scales; sculpture indistinct, consisting of series of closely placed, rather fine, punctures.

Although extremely close to the Japanese *C. niveus*, I think this is distinct, the antennæ being of different colour, with smaller club, and the thorax less transverse.

Lynford, Bogawantalawa, 2nd March, 1882; a single example.

CICONES BITOMOIDES.

Cicones bitomoides, *Sharp, Japanese Colydiidæ*, antè, p. 69.

Lynford, Bogawantalawa; a single example. This individual is in rather a dirty state, and the elytra have apparently only a single indefinite dark mark.

TRIONUS OPACUS. (Plate VI. fig. 4.)

Trionus opacus, Sharp, *Japanese Colydiidæ*, antè, p. 70.

Dikoya; ten specimens.

The individuals are larger in Ceylon than those found in Japan; but I can find no good evidence of any specific distinction.

XUTHIA PARALLELA. (Plate VI. fig. 5.)

Xuthia parallela, Sharp, *Japanese Colydiidæ*, antè, p. 70.

Point de Galle and Dikoya; four examples.

DITOMA ANGUSTULA.

Ditoma angustula, Motsch. *Bull. Mosc.* ii. p. 501.

Although this may possibly be a species of *Xuthia*, the description does not agree with *X. parallela*, and the insect is probably unknown to me.

AULONOSOMA TENEBRIOIDES.

Aulonosoma tenebrioides, Motsch. *Étud. Ent.* 1853, p. 44.

Unknown to me; although the author states that it belongs to the "Colydiens," I expect it will not prove to be really a member of the *Colydiidæ*.

ITHRIS OCVLATA, n. sp.

Rufo-ferruginea, angusta, parallela, parum convexa, opaca, prothorace elytrisque costatis. Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ millim.

Antennæ short, with broad three-jointed club. Head with large and prominent eyes, and with a carina on the inner side of each eye. Thorax a little narrower than the elytra, longer than broad, very slightly narrowed behind, and very slightly curved at the sides, indeed almost straight, except that the front angles are rounded and depressed; the surface quite dull and rough, but not distinctly sculptured, with two longitudinal elevations along the middle; these are rather widely separated, and the interval between them is somewhat depressed; they do not extend quite to the base, but just inside each, and so close as to appear a prolongation, is a short elevation reaching to the base; midway between the lateral margin and the costa described there is another costa extending the whole length of the thorax. Elytra with the alternate interstices raised so as to form on each four fine costæ in addition to the raised suture; this latter becomes bifid in front near the scutellum; the intervals are entirely occupied by very densely placed coarse punctures.

Under surface dull, not distinctly punctured. Tibiæ slender, almost linear, with minute acute apical outer angle.

Dikoya; two examples.

This little insect much resembles *Xuthia niponica*, Lewis; but the three-jointed club of the antennæ requires that it should be placed in *Ithris*; indeed, in many respects it agrees closely with Mr. Pascoe's description of *I. decisa*, though differing in several other particulars.

METOPIESTES TUBULUS, n. sp. (Plate VI. fig. 6.)

Subcylindricus, nigricans, haud nitidus; antennis, tibiis tarsisque rufescentibus; fronte plana, anterieus pubescente; prothorace crebre fortiter punctato; elytris costatis. Long. 4 millim.

Head flattened in front, the anterior part occupied by a patch of flavescent, erect, fine hair. Thorax very convex transversely, just perceptibly narrowed behind, slightly longer than broad, the front angles rounded, not at all prominent; the surface very dull, but with a silky appearance, and covered with moderately coarse and close punctures. Elytra each with five conspicuous ribs, one of which is at the suture, and this, by prolongation outwards at the extremity, connects with the outer rib, thus forming an apical margin; the interstices bear on the middle a rather close irregular punctuation, which does not extend to the base, apex, or outside; the base of the elytra is lobed on each side near the scutellum. Under surface but little punctate. Metasternum very elongate.

Bogawantalawa, 8th March, 1882.

This species is, I have little doubt, allied to *M. erosus* from Batchian. The pubescent front exists on each of the two examples found; but may be a sexual character. The genus is somewhat difficult to locate, and would perhaps best go into Horn's group Deretaphrini; though the front coxæ appear to be contiguous, they are, in fact, separated by a very narrow process, and the hind coxæ are not very widely distant.

MECEDANOPS ORNAMENTALIS.

Mecedanops ornamentalis, *Reitter, Deutsch. ent. Zeit.* 1878, p. 120.

Ceylon, *Reitter*. This is unknown to me; Mr. Lewis met with a specimen which, from his account of it, might probably be this insect, but, unfortunately, lost it by an accident in mounting.

TEREDOLEMUS SIMILIS, n. sp.

Cylindricus, parum elongatus, nitidus, niger, antennis pedibusque rufis; subtiliter punctatus. Long. 3 millim.

Antennæ with the middle joints very slender, the basal portion of the club marked off from the pubescent portion beyond it by a very abrupt, almost angular curve. Thorax rather longer than broad, not curved at the side, and just perceptibly narrowed in front, moderately finely and not closely punctate. Elytra with regular series of closely placed fine punctures, and also with a few fine punctures on the interstices.

Although extremely similar to *T. politus*, this species is distinguished by the strongly arcuate line of division between the two portions of the club of the antenna, the basal portion being in addition much smaller than it is in *T. politus*; besides this important character, *T. similis* is smaller, has the thorax straight at the sides, and the punctuation of the wing-cases slightly finer.

On the "Duke's Nose," Dikoya, 22nd December, 1881; two examples.

TEREDOLEMUS? BIPLAGIATUS.

Teredus? *biplagiatus*, *Motsch. Bull. Mosc.* 1863, ii. p. 508.

Unknown to me. We may take it for certain that it is not a *Teredus*, though Motschoulsky gives no reason for the query he has attached to the generic name.

ANTIBOTHRUS, nov. gen.

Antennæ 11-articulatæ, base haud occulta, clava laxè biarticulata; coxæ anteriores parum, intermediæ magis, posteriores fere late, distantes. Metasternum elongatum; segmenta ventralia marginibus posterioribus incrassatis et oblique truncatis, segmento basali sat elongato, sequentibus duobus simul sumtis vix æquali; tibiæ omnes extus ad apicem acute spinosæ; tarsi graciles, sat elongati, articulo basali sequentibus duobus æquali.

This is another genus near *Bothrideres*, but distinguished by the less distance between the front coxæ, the acute spinose prolongations of the tibiæ, and the slender tarsi with elongate basal joint. The hind margins of the ventral segments are peculiar, being as it were much thickened and elevated, but with the greater portion of the thickening behind shaved off.

ANTIBOTHRUS CARINATUS, n. sp.

Rufus, angustulus, parum elongatus, opacus, thorace punctis perparum

profundis, magnis, valde approximatis, interstitiis angustissimis; elytris argute costatis. Long. 3 millim.

Antennæ with the tenth joint much larger than the terminal joint. Head small, closely strigose-punctate. Thorax about as long as broad, truncate in front, the sides finely margined, obtusely angulate in front of the middle; the surface dull, scarcely uneven; the sculpture consisting of large punctures so closely placed that the interstices are merely very fine reticulations. Elytra rather hollowed near the apex at the suture, with the suture a little raised, and each with three strongly elevated fine costæ; the first, or inner costa, extends to the apex, and the second nearly does so, while the outer is strongly elevated behind, and curved round so as to form an acutely raised apical margin.

Dikoya, 30th January, 1882; a single mutilated example.

LEPTOGLYPHUS CRISTATUS, n. sp.

Piceus; antennis, pedibus elytrisque testaceis, his sutura margineque externo fusciscentibus; capite rufo, utrinque cristato; prothorace inæquali, lateribus in medio angulatis; elytris argute costatis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Antennæ with large round club, consisting of two joints consolidated, but with the suture separating them still distinct. Head small, but with large convex eyes which are finely faceted, and having on the inner side of each eye a thick, short, strongly elevated crest, giving the space between them the appearance of being hollowed. Thorax hexagonal, a little broader than long, truncate in front, the sides angulate in the middle—hence the hexagonal appearance; the surface rather uneven owing to a broad indefinite impression along the middle, and a shorter one in front of the base on each side; closely and rather coarsely punctured, quite dull. Elytra with the suture slightly elevated, and, besides, each with three fine but strongly elevated costæ; the first and second do not reach quite to the apex, and the first is very greatly elevated behind, while the outer one is continued along the apex to the suture; there is no striation or distinct punctuation. Under surface dull, only very indistinctly punctate, the hind margins of the ventral segments obliquely shaved off.

Hadley, Dikoya, 10th January, 1882; a single example.

Although this little insect differs from its Japanese representative in the structure of the club of the antennæ, I think it would not be right to separate it generically at present.

ANTRODERUS, nov. gen.

Corpus angustum, gracile; caput exsertum; antennæ 11-articulatæ, clava parum abrupta, laxè biarticulata. Coxæ anteriores angustissimæ distantes, intermediae magis, posteriores maxime, distantes. Metasternum abdominisque segmentum basale elongata. Tibiæ subgraciles, anteriores minute calcaratæ, extus ad apicem haud angustatæ.

This is a peculiar genus, which, notwithstanding its contiguous anterior coxæ, should no doubt be placed in the Bothriderini; the coxæ, indeed, are not absolutely contiguous, being separated by an extremely slender process; the surface of the prosternum is uneven, possessing a very large depression, and a large irregular oblique impression or groove on each side. The basal joint of the antennæ is quite exposed, and is thick, the second being similar to those following it; the club is of the *Penthelispa*-type, consisting of a large tenth joint, with which the smaller terminal joint is but loosely connected. The three basal joints of the tarsi are subequal in length. The basal ventral segment is as long as the two or three following together.

Although the general form and the structure of the legs and antennæ suggest a relationship with *Pycnomerus*, the present genus is widely separated therefrom by the elongate first ventral segment and the costate upper surface.

ANTRODERUS COSTATUS, n. sp. (Plate VI. fig. 10.)

Angustulus, haud depressus, rufus, prothorace elytrisquè argute costatis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 millim.

Antennæ thick. Head with prominent eyes, the vertex rather obscurely quadricostate. Thorax elongate and narrow, narrower than the elytra, much longer than broad, a little narrowed behind, the lateral margin somewhat prominent just in front of the middle; on the middle in front with a short costiform elevation, which, before it has extended half the length, ceases, to give place to two costæ that extend to the base; and between the middle and the side with an elongate costa extending from the front nearly to the base. Elytra elongate and slender, curved at the sides, each with three slender, acutely elevated costæ, and the suture also costate; the inner rib extends nearly, but not quite, to the extremity, while the second curves round at the extremity, joining the suture, and before the extremity is joined by the raised lateral margin; the outer rib joins the elongate second rib a little distance before the apex; except these ribs there is no other

sculpture. Metasternum with two fine, elongate, raised lines extending backwards from the middle coxæ; first ventral segment with two similar lines extending back from the posterior coxæ; the following ventral plates transversely crenate.

Hadley, Dikoya, 3rd January, 1882; four examples.

EROTYLATHRIS.

Erotylathris, *Motsch. Bull. Mosc.* 1861, p. 130, pl. ix. f. 12; *Reitter, Verh. k.-k. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien*, 1879, p. 508; *Munich Cat. Col.* iii. p. 892.

Machlotes, *Pascoe, Journ. of Ent.* ii. p. 36 (1863).

The above synonymy is given on the authority of Mr. Reitter (*l. c.*); it stands, however, in need of confirmation, for Motschoulsky's figure and description, both of them bad, indicate an insect of more slender form, with thinner and longer antennæ than the species of *Machlotes* known to me possess. Mr. Reitter does not state on what evidence he bases the identification, which is given without any doubt on his part. Although Motschoulsky placed his genus in the Lathridiidae—where also it is located in the Munich Catalogue—it should, from the evidence he himself supplies, have been placed in the Colydiidae near *Bothriдерes*. The Motschoulskyian genus was based on an insect from the mountain Nuwara Ellia in Ceylon, but the species appears unknown to me: at least I find it impossible to believe that his figure and description were taken from the species found by Mr. Lewis in Ceylon, which I therefore describe as new.

EROTYLATHRIS COGNATUS, n. sp.

Piceus, opacus; prothorace quadricostato, costis posterius a fissura transversa profunde divisus; elytris sulcatis, interstitiis argute elevatis, et subtilissime crenatis. Long. 3-4 millim.

This species is extremely closely allied to the Japanese *E. costatus*, so that when the upper side only is examined, the two appear to be conspecific, but beneath there are some important differences between the two. In *E. costatus* there proceeds from the intermediate coxal cavity a very short raised line extending backwards on the metasternum; while in *E. cognatus* this line extends all the length of the metasternum (being, however, obsolete in the middle), and reaches the hind coxa. In *E. costatus* the whole length of the metasternum is covered with a dense, very coarse punctuation; but in *E. cognatus* this sculpture is

finer and more distant. The individuals of both species vary much in size, and the Ceylonese are usually much smaller than the Japanese; the largest of the former, however, attains the size of the smallest of the latter.

Balangoda, 15th March, 1882; three examples.

PROLYCTUS.

Prolyctus, *Zimm. Trans. Am. Ent. Soc.* 1869, p. 274.

Machlotes, *Horn (nec Pascoe), Proc. Am. Phil. Soc.* xvii. p. 585.

I do not think *Prolyctus* and *Machlotes* (the latter = *Erotylathris*, *teste* Reitter) should be looked on as one genus, for though the two are allied the differences are too numerous to justify their union. *Machlotes* has the front tibiæ merely angulose at the apex, not strongly spinose; the tarsi much shorter than in *Prolyctus*, the basal joint being, in fact, not longer than the following; the front coxæ comparatively but little separated, the first ventral segment much less elongate, and the thoracic sculpture very extremely developed.

I have some doubt whether I am following a correct course in associating, as I have done, the *Bothrideres bituberculatus*, Reitter, with the North-American insect for which the genus *Prolyctus* was founded; for *B. bituberculatus* has the front, and more particularly the middle, coxæ less widely separated: but, looking at the great general resemblance of the two forms, I am not inclined to propose a new generic name for the Singhalese insect at present; and it is clear that it is better placed in *Prolyctus* than in *Bothrideres*, of which the European *B. contractus* is the type.

PROLYCTUS BITUBERCULATUS. (Plate VI. fig. 9.)

Bothrideres bituberculatus, *Reitt. Stett. ent. Zeit.* xxxviii. p. 347.

Dikoya; a series of twelve.

DASTARCUS POROSUS.

Dastarcus porosus, *Walk. Ann. N. H.* 1858, p. 209.

In Dikoya and at Peradeniya; three examples only. This species inhabits also the Andaman Islands.

PYCNOMERUS ALTERNANS. (Plate VI. fig. 7.)

Penthelispa alternans, *Reitter, Stett. ent. Zeit.* xxxviii. p. 349.

Bogawantalawa and Dikoya; six specimens.

PYCNOMERUS CRASSICORNIS.

Penthelispa crassicornis, *Reitter, Stett. ent. Zeit.* xxxviii. p. 349.

Dikoya; a few examples.

PYCNOMERUS NITIDICOLLIS.

Penthelispa nitidicollis, *Reitter, Stett. ent. Zeit.* xxxviii. p. 353.

Dikoya; a few examples.

PYCNOMERUS DISTANS, n. sp. (Plate VI. fig. 8.)

Minor, subdepressus, rufulus, nitidus; prothorace fortiter punctato, tenuiter marginato; elytris striatis, striis fere simplicibus, interstitiis latis, impunctatis; antennis 10-articulatis. Long. 2-2½ millim.

Antennæ short, rather slender, with a rather slender acuminate club, which has lost all trace of a division into two joints. Eyes but little prominent; head bifoveolate. Thorax longer than broad, coarsely punctate, the interstices broad and shining; it is distinctly narrower than the elytra, scarcely narrowed behind, the front angles are rounded, and the lateral margin fine and inconspicuous; the striæ on the elytra show only faint traces of sculpture, and the interstices are quite impunctate. Metasternum elongate; tarsi short.

This is a very distinct little insect; but I cannot find any character to warrant its separation from *Pycnomerus*.

Dikoya and Bogawantalawa; eight or nine specimens.

ECTOMICRUS SETOSUS, n. sp.

Oblongus, rufus, setulis erectis tenuibus minus sparsim adpersus; prothorace dense fortiterque punctato; elytris seriatim fortiter punctatis, interstitiis subconvexis. Long. 2¼ millim.

Antennal club large, pubescent except at the base; eyes very convex. Thorax rather broader than long, truncate in front, sides very finely margined, slightly narrowed near the front angles, the surface coarsely and closely punctate. Elytra with regular series of coarse punctures, the interstices convex, impunctate.

This species in form and appearance is not so different from the genus *Cerylon* as the Japanese *E. rugicollis* is; but, on the other hand, the mesosternal cavity for the reception of the prosternal process is more developed than in the other *Ectomicri*, and this separates it completely from *Cerylon*.

Dikoya and Bogawantalawa; a few examples.

ECTOMICRUS APER, n. sp. (Plate VI. fig. 11.)

Oblongo-ovalis, convexus, piceo-rufus, opacus, setis elongatis, tenuis-

simis parce adpersus; prothorace omnium densissime, fortiter, profundeque punctato, opaco; elytris seriatim profunde, fortiter denseque punctatis, interstitiis angustis, irregularibus. Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ millim.

A species readily recognizable by the extreme development of the punctuation of the upper surface. The thorax is transversely convex, distinctly, though only slightly, narrowed in front, and is without lateral margin, or, rather, the very fine lateral margin is numerously interrupted by the coarse punctures. On the elytra the coarse punctures are very closely placed, so that the transverse interstices separating them are very fine: both on the elytra and the thorax there are towards the sides a few extremely long and very fine setæ, in addition to the shorter, but still elongate, setæ that are distributed over the surface.

Hadley, Dikoya; six examples.

CERYLON GRACILIPES, n. sp.

Suboblongum, ferrugineum, nitidum, setulis brevissimis parcissime adpersum, prothorace fortiter punctato, antrorsum angustato; elytris fortiter seriatim punctatis, haud striatis. Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ millim.

Antennæ rather slender, but with large club; eyes rather large. Thorax not quite so long as broad, distinctly narrowed from the middle towards the front, rather coarsely and moderately closely punctate. Elytra not striate, but with series of rather coarse punctures, becoming quite fine at the extremity, towards the margins with a few short setæ. Legs slender.

Although the hispid surface escapes observation unless a close examination be made, it is sufficient to distinguish this species from all its congeners known to me.

Dikoya; several examples.

CERYLON TIBIALE, n. sp.

Parvulum, oblongum, angustum, depressum, rufum, nitidum; prothorace tantum subtiliter punctulato; elytris punctato-striatis. Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ millim.

Mas, tibiis intermediis et posterioribus intus ad apicem incrassato-acuminatis.

Antennæ remarkably slender. Head with the eyes smaller than usual. Thorax quite as long as broad, straight at the sides, the surface unusually finely punctate, a very small basal impression on each side, and an indistinct fovea near each side half-way to the front. Elytra deeply striate, the striae conspicuously punctate. Under surface but little punctured; metasternum foveolate.

This little insect will be readily distinguished, so far as one sex is concerned, by the unusual development of the middle and hind tibiæ; the species has also the front coxæ more approximate than they are in the normal species of the genus. The middle tibiæ have at the apex an acute mucro internally, while the hind tibiæ have an angular incrassation.

Dikoya and on the Horton plains; six specimens.

CEYLON QUADRICOLLE, n. sp.

Oblongum, depressum, rufo-testaceum, nitidum; prothorace quadrato, crebre sat fortiter punctato; elytris simpliciter striatis, striis ad basin intus curvatis. Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ millim.

Antennæ short, moderately stout; eyes small. Thorax nearly as long as broad, straight at the sides, emarginate in front so that the anterior angles are prominent, the surface rather coarsely and moderately closely punctate. Elytra deeply striate, but the striæ not punctured, distinctly curved inwards at the base; interstices broad, not punctate. Under surface very little punctate.

This species agrees with *C. tibiale* in the comparative slight separation of the front coxæ; the curved striæ exist also in *C. pusillum*, Pasc., which species, however, has the sides of the thorax rounded.

Point de Galle; two examples.

CEYLON ORIENTALE.

Ceylon orientale, *Motsch. Étud. Ent.* 1858, p. 46.

Unknown to me.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE VI.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Fig. 1. <i>Neotrichus serratus</i> , Sharp. | Fig. 7. <i>Pycnomerus alternans</i> , Reitter. |
| 2. <i>Microvonus squalidus</i> , Sharp. | 8. — <i>distans</i> , Sharp. |
| 3. <i>Trachypholis Erichsoni</i> , Reitter. | 9. <i>Prolyctus bituberculatus</i> ,
Reitter. |
| 4. <i>Trionus opacus</i> , Sharp. | 10. <i>Antroderus costatus</i> , Sharp. |
| 5. <i>Xuthia parallela</i> , Sharp. | 11. <i>Ectomicrus aper</i> , Sharp. |
| 6. <i>Metopiestes tubulus</i> , Sharp. | |
-

